Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 1.

From the London Times, December 3.

The London Times on Gov. Brown, England and the Free States.

At the great book sale which is going on at Paris a complete copy of Marat's *Ami du Peuple* brought a large sum. M. Solar was unrivalled in the diligence with which he collected the fugitive literature of the French Revolution, and many a pamphlet or broadside in his collection, which was worth nothing sixty years ago, is now eagerly sought for by the curious. Nothing, indeed, is more interesting than such specimens of political eccentricity. To read on the old original yellow paper the monstrous sentiments of men who at a time of commotion have gained power over the minds of their contemporaries has a singular attraction. Should any one at the present day be disposed to form such a collection for the benefit of posterity, he should certainly take care to include in it, the Message of Gov. Joseph E. Brown to the legislature of Georgia —a document which the future historian of the United States will hardly fail to quote as illustrating the height to which party madness reached at the time of the great Presidential election of 1860.

We have already alluded to this preposterous composition, which in parts seem more like a burlesque of the Southern political style than a serious State paper, but it would be a vain attempt to convey a notion of its contents except by something like an abstract, which we will therefore give our readers. Governor Brown, though as pretentiously logical as a French pamphleteer, sets out with a principle which, if carried into action, will involve the Georgians in war, not only with New England, but with the British empire and every power in Europe. He bases the morality of retaliation on the fact that the Northerners are grossly dishonest in neglecting to capture fugitive slaves, inasmuch as they inherit the fortunes made by Northern Slaveholders in old times, and also themselves make money by manufacturing and selling cotton which is the produce of slave labor. This argument is so conclusive in the eyes of the Governor that he devotes something like a column of our type to its illustration.

Governor Brown's theory is, that in selling negroes sixty years ago the Northerners covenanted for the quiet possession of them and their progeny for ever. To prevent the slave owners, therefore, from introducing their slaves freely into the Northern States and carrying them back again is as great an invasion of Southern rights as if the Charleston or Savannah authorities were to seize a Yankees trader's stock of goods. It has, of course, escaped the zealous Governor that this theory applies equally to England. Our forefathers were large slave traders, our fortunes have been increased by selling negroes to the American planters, and yet we previously and dishonestly declare that a Georgian gentleman's colored servant becomes a free man directly he touched British ground. Accordingly, every right of retaliation which the Southern States have against Massachusetts they have also against England. Should then, the mild wisdom of the Governor prevail, and a Southern confederacy be established on Brownite principles, we must expect to have some very peremptory demands made on us, and in case of refusal, to be treated even as the Northern Freesoilers. What measures are to be adopted against them, it may, therefore, be interesting to inquire. We are told that "probably the records of no State or nation in Christendom are more blackened with the deep stain of disgrace caused by a wilful violation of public faith" than those of Massachusetts through its anti-slavery legislation. "If our merchant goes there to trade, and carries with him his slave as a body servant (which he has as much natural right to do as a citizen of Massachusetts to carry his baggage with him when he travels through Georgia,) the laws of that State take from him his property, and refuse to permit him to bring it with him when he returns to his home." The infamy of such conduct urges the Governor to seek a remedy, and he finds it in international law. "All writers on goverment" acquiesce in the justice of reprisals when the citizens of one State are injured by the public acts of another. It is the duty of Georgia, therefore, whenever one of her citizens, no matter how humble, is robbed of his property, to demand prompt compensation, and in default, "to make reprisals, by seizing the property of the offending State or nation, wherever it is to be found." The law of nations does not confine the injured state to the seizure of the public property of the offending state. In short, Gov. Brown recommends to the Legislature the passing of a law to empower the Governor to "seize such amount of the money or property of such offending and faithless State which may be found within the limits of this State as may be amply sufficient fully to indemnify"—the Governor is throughout rather redundant in style—"such citizen of this State who may have been robbed of his property by the failure of such faithless State to discharge its constitutional obligations." But this is not all. The Northerners are not only to be robbed every time a State refuses to aid in catching a negro, but they are to be murdered with impunity. In the history of the French Convention nothing more atrocious is recorded than the proposal of Gov. Brown, that the "Penal Code and all other laws of this State which protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of other States while in this State, be repealed," so far as regards any State which refuses to recognize the owner's property in his slave within its limits. The only excuse for him is that he is probably writing a "sensation" message, and knows that his counsels will never be adopted. The people of Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Main, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin, as being the principal offenders, would at once be declared "without the protection of the laws of this State," and it would rest with the Governor to restore them to such protection when their respective governments should have met the views of the Southern party.

After this, even the mad scheme of prohibiting trade with the Abolition States, by discriminating duties in favor of those whose legislation is more satisfactory, seems quite natural. It is recommended that a differential duty of twenty-five per cent. shall be laid on the productions of every State which neglects to carry out the principles of the Fugitive Slave law, and a system of inquisition is to be established in order to discover what amount of Northern goods is sold yearly in the State. If these remedies fail, the Governor recommends secession, seeming not to recognize that his former proposals involve not only secession but war. The act of secession, he thinks, would be easy enough. Should the U. States government prosecute any Georgian citizen for treason and take his life. "I should retaliate promptly by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree two of the subjects of such government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should be thus illegally taken." The remainder of the message is devoted to a view of Southern prospects, which the Governor thinks most cheering. England is dependent on cotton, and therefore would have to be friendly to the cotton States. As to negro insurrection, he does not believe in it. "Our slaves are usually under the eyes of their masters and overseers. Few of them can read or write. They are not permitted to travel on our railroads or other public conveyance. They have no mail facilities, no means of communication with each other at a distance." "They feel and recognize their inferiority as a race, and their dependence on their owners, whose smile of approbation constitutes their highest enjoyment." Hence a general rebellion is impossible, though, perhaps, occasionally there might occur trifling disturbances, "which would oblige us promptly to execute the slaves who should have departed from the path of duty." On the other hand, in the North there is likely to be an insurrection of the poor white against the rich white. There the white man performs menial duties which in the South he shrinks from. In Georgia the white does not belong to the menial class. "The negro is in no sense of the term his equal. He blacks no master's boots, and bows the knee to no one, save God alone. In the North it is far otherwise, and at some future time the white laborers may require satisfaction for past injustice and assert the principle recognized in the South, that the true aristocracy is not an aristocracy of wealth, but of color and conduct." Such are the auspices under which the Southern States are asked to destroy the Union, which has lasted eighty years, and given them a place among the first nations of the earth. The world will judge for itself what are the chances of a federation in which Governor Brown shall be a leading spirit.

South Carolina.

This State, by her Convention, on Thursday, 20th ultimo, at about one o'clock P. M., voted herself out of the Union. The following is the Ordinance of Secession, with the remarks in connection with the act:

THE ORDINENCE OF SECESSION.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

"We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up, and passed by a unanimous vote of 169, votes, at a quarter past one o'clock.

The vote was taken at 15 minutes past one o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the convention, it rapidly spread on the streets, and the large crowd there collected evidenced their approval with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph to the members of Congress representing the State at Washington; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. De Sausure moved that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the directions of the Attorney General, and be signed by the president and members this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State.

The hour of half past six o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to Institute Hall for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

DEBATE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

Judge Magrath—I think the special matter of this ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding there is no collector of the port, nor postmaster, now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the general government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which may exist between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the general government.

Mr. Gregg—After South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States are its laws still in force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the passage of the act of Secession.

Mr. Cheves—An immense chasm has been made in law. It is necessary that, to avoid inconvenience to the people, we should make temporary arrangements to carry on the government.

Mr. Gregg—There is no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina, now that we have accomplished the work of forty years.

Mr. Hayne—The Congress of the United States is no longer our government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued, and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all laws. We have a great many laws on our own statue books which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg—The congressional laws for collection of the revenue are for the support of the federal government at Washington. All the post office laws fall on our dissolution of that government.

Mr. Miles—We have now to deal with stern facts and realties. We must prevent confusion and anarchy in the derangement of our government affairs. Things must, for the present, remain in *statu quo*, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne—Sudden action is injurious.

Mr. Chesnut—Two questions are involved: Power and duty. We must preserve our people not only from inconvenience but from a chaotic condition. We must revivify such laws as are best adapted to preserve us from calamities. As to our duty, will you turn the ship of State adrift? What becomes of her officers?

Mr. Maseyck—There is no duty collector now for the ports. So too with the post office. All are swept off by this act. My opinion is that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance. The public would be better served by private parties between the cities—like the system in Philadelphia and New York. Have a postage of one cent instead of three cents, and to less important places make it ten cents or more.

Mr. Calhoun—We have pulled the temple down that has been built for three quarters of a century. We must now clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are now houseless, we must secure ourselves for storms.

Mr. Durkin.—If that ordinance of secession be passed things will still go on in the custom house and post office exactly as now until other arrangements are made by the convention.—There is nothing in the ordinance to effect the dignity, honor or welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of government going, The constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance. What is the legal tender for the payment of debts if it is not the gold and silver of the United States?

Mr. Carvello said the present officers of revenue would be continued till the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Brown—There is no longer any communication with the government from which we are just separated.

Mr. Durkin—The spirit of the ordinance is temporarily suspended till we treat with the general government.

Mr. Gregg—The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his message. He has said that it is his duty to collect the revenue, and he will do it. On one side the federal government claims the right and declares the intention to execute the power of collecting the revenue in our ports. On the other side we have declared that we are free. I desire no compromise. It is necessary to maintain that from 15 to 30 per cent. of duties imposed by the Congress of the United States should be continued to be levied, otherwise our people will suffer terrible calamity. As to the carrying of the mails, let a present contract be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett—This great revolution must go on with as little damage as possible to the country. By making the federal agents ours, the machinery will move on. The federal laws of taxation must not exist over us; we are now contending for the great principle of taxation. I trust the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell—We have seceded from the United States and established our independence. We can't allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let the postal convenience be sacrificed, if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having unless at the cost of sacrifice.

Mr. Maseyck—In regard to the mail, all restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the collector of the port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 3.40 P. M. the convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall, at 6.30, for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

As the convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth 'Old Lang Syne' and other airs.

The convention, which passed the above ordinance, consisted of 169 members, elected not by the people but by those who either own 50 Acres of land or a House and lot: for that State with all her boasted democracy, has never been democratic enough to do away with the property qualifications for voters, and hence denies to the poor man the privilege of saying who shall rule over him. It will be seen that the seceders, after their action, were very much frightened. They undertook to break up one government, but made no provision to institute another; showing conclusively that they were governed by passion and had cut loose from all dictates of reason. It will be found in a few days that they have involved themselves in anarchy and confusion, and that destitution, distress and misery will inevitably overwhelm them, such as no man can estimate. Poor blinded fanatical South Carolina.

Articles from Mr. Lincoln's Home Journal.

Extracts from the Chicago Democrat have been freely circulated, North and South, as from "Mr. Lincoln's home organ," and as they are uniformly of an ultra and violent stamp, it has become necessary to disavow them. The Springfield Journal, which speaks for Mr. Lincoln, says:

"Were the character of the Chicago Democrat understood at the South as it is here in Illinois, Mr. Lincoln would not be held responsible for such sensation articles as the above. It is certain that during the entire canvass which has just closed, the Chicago Democrat, if it did not openly oppose, did all it could, by boldly and persistently misrepresenting the principles of the Republican party, to defeat the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. It is hardly necessary for us to say, from what we know of Mr. Lincoln, that its insulting tone in no manner reflects his feelings or sentiments. He stands firmly and immovably upon the platform of the Republican party, and is a believer in the principles therein enunciated; but in the midst of the popular triumph which those principles have achieved, neither he nor the Republicans as a party, assume to indulge in any such strain of offensive taunt and ridicule. We feel satisfied that he will do his duty fearlessly in any emergency that may arise, but he will do it with a constant regard to all the rights which are guaranteed to the several States under the Constitution. The coarse language of the Democrat finds no sympathy anywhere except among a few Democratic papers North, which are unpatriotic enough, by giving circulation to such intemperate articles, to seek to intensify the present excitement at the South. We would only say, in conclusion, that the fire eaters of that section, who are now making use of it in handbill form, as a pretext for attempting to carry out their disunion threats, are sadly in need of a rational argument for their incipient treason."

STAND FIRM—BE TRUE.—We feel indignant, sometimes, when we hear timid Republicans counseling an abandonment in part of Republican ground. We are asking for nothing that is not clearly right. We have done nothing wrong—we have nothing to apologize for—nothing to take back, as a party. We have fought a hard battle—we have come out of it victorious, and shall we now call back the routed flying enemy, and basely surrender all that we have gained? Never! Let us stand firm as the eternal hills upon the Republican platform, and "turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it." Some there are who are counseling Mr. Lincoln to take into his Cabinet two or three gentlemen who do not agree with him politically. They do not know the man. On the 17th of June, 1858, in a speech delivered in this city, Mr. Lincoln said:

'Our cause, then, must be entrusted to, and conducted by, *its own undoubted friends*—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who *do care* for the result. Two years ago the Republicans of the nation mustered over thirteen hundred thousand strong. We did this under the single impulse of resistance to a common danger, with every external circumstance against us. Of strange, discordant, and even hostile elements, we gathered from the four winds, and formed, and fought the battle through, under the constant, hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pampered enemy. *Did we brave all then to falter now?* now, when that enemy is wavering, dissevered and belligerent? The result is not doubtful. We shall not fail—if we stand firm we shall not fail. Wise counsels may accelerate, or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later, the victory is sure to come." The victory has come, brilliant, glorious, overwhelming. Mr. Lincoln himself led the triumphant host. The people have intrusted their cause to him, knowing his 'hands to be free,' his 'heart in the work,' and that he 'does care for the result.' Will he entrust it now, think you, to those who are not 'its own undoubted friends?' Will he call around him a hostile Cabinet, and reward with office and honor the very men whom the people have repudiated? We do not speak as one clothed with authority, but we are satisfied that he will do no such thing. Abraham Lincoln never betrayed a trust, never violated a promise, never deceived a friend, and now, when a free and mighty people have crowned him with the highest honor of earth, we do not think he will begin that work. He will carry out the policy of the Republican party, and the two millions of freemen composing that party should rally around him, cheer and sustain him. Let there be no wavering, no faltering now, no treacherous counsel, no base surrender of principle. Let there be justice, moderation, prudence, but unflinching firmness. We have undertaken, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, to 'turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it.' Let us do it.

THE UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED—There are not a few who seem to think that the Union will be dissolved whenever the South Carolina Secession Convention passes a resolution to that effect. The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions. South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold secession meetings, mount disunion cockades, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glorious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetops her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official place held under the Federal Government—she may close her courts and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested. She cannot get out of this union until she conquers this Government. The revenue must and will be collected at her ports, and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this Government endures there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform.—Buchanan may shirk it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not then the Union will last through his term of office. If the overt act, on the part of South Carolina, takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down at all hazards. This Union will not and cannot be dissolved until this Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the disunion flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. They may disturb its peace, they may interrupt the course of its prosperity, they may cloud its reputation for stability, but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder. Let the secessionists understand it, let the press proclaim it, let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and fall like a thunderbolt among those now plotting treason in Convention, that the Republican party, that the great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the Slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

Commerce of South Carolina.

A commercial writer in the New York Herald makes a pertinent reply to a late article in the Charleston Mercury in reference to the prospective commerce of South Carolina as an independent power. We extract as follows:

"The Mercury commits some obvious, though not unnatural errors. Vessels sailing from Charleston for Liverpool or Havre, after as before the 18th of December, will be required before they can discharge cargo in either of those ports, to present a proper clearance, signed by a United States officer. If they have no such clearance, they will probably be seized and detained as suspicious craft.—Neither the Government of Great Britain nor that of France will recognize her. South Carolina is not and will not for some time be known in Europe as an independent nation. And any vessel which goes to sea under her flag, and with papers signed only by her officials, will be a lawful prize by any cruiser, and will not be suffered to enter any commercial port.—Until the Government of the United States shall recognize the independence of South Carolina, she cannot carry on any foreign trade with any commercial nation under the sun.

"The Mercury makes an appeal to the foreign Consuls at Charleston. It is apparently unaware of the fact that these Consuls are accredited to the United States, and that their functions cease the instant Charleston ceases to be a United States port. From the hour of the secession of South Carolina, it will not contain a single foreign Consul within its borders. If the United States Government should resolve to suffer the revenue laws to be evaded with impunity at the port of Charleston, there will be nothing, after secession, to prevent a smart import trade at that port. But the merchants of Charleston may as well understand at once that, from the hour the United States Collector resigns to the day the Independence of South Carolina is recognized by the United States and by the rest of the world, not a bale of cotton or a dollar's worth of any other produce can be exported from Charleston."

A GOOD CHARACTER.

A good character in a young man is what a firm foundation is to the architect: whoever proposes to erect a building on it can build with safety; but let a single part of that be defective, and ten to one the edifice he erects on it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruins. Without a good character poverty is a curse; with it, it is scarcely evil. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scene of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years centers on and is derived from good character.

Young men particularly, should remember that it is better to be alone than to be in bad company.

The Census of Pennsylvania.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Rate per cent.
Adams,	25981	27977	1996	7
Allegheny,	138200	180074	41781	30
Armstrong,	29560	36114	6554	22
Beaver,	26689	29321	2632	9
Bedford,	23052	26803	3751	16
Blair,	21777	27785	6008	27
Bradford,	42831	50046	7215	16
Bucks,	56091	63803	7712	13
Butler,	30346	33753	3107	11
Cambria,	17773	29313	11540	64
Carbon,	15686	21234	5553	34
Centre,	23365	27087	3732	15
Chester,	66438	74749	8311	12
Clarion,	23565	25575	2010	8
Clearfield,	12586	18925	6349	50
Clinton,	11207	17722	6515	58
Columbia,	17710	24603		
Montour,*	13239	13110	6764	21
Crawford,	37849	49041	11192	29
Cumberland,	34327	40402	6075	17
Dauphin,	35754	48640	12886	36
Delaware,	24679	30615	5935	24
Elk,	3531	5848	2317	65
Erie,	38742	49697	10955	24
Fayette,	39112	40166	1054	2
Franklin,	39904	42252	2338	5
Fulton,	7567	9140	1563	20
Greene,	22136	24406	2270	10
Huntingdon,	24786	26167	1281	5
Indiana,	27170	33869	6699	24
Jefferson,	13518	18414		
Forrest,†		889	4785	42
Juniata,	13099	16300	3271	25
Lancaster,	98944	116621	17677	17
Lawrence,	21079	23213	2134	10
Lebanon,	26171	30030	3959	15
Lehigh,	32479	43932	11453	35
Luzerne,	56072	91089	35017	62
Lycoming,	26257	37569	11303	43
M'Kean,	5254	9000	3746	71
Mercer,	33172	37164	3992	12
Mifflin,	14930	16278	1398	9
Monroe,	13270	16805	3535	26
Montgomery,	58291	70494	12203	20
Northampton,	40235	47775	7540	18
Northumberland,	23272	29057	3785	24
Perry,	20088	22940	2852	14
Phila. City,	408762	568034	159272	38
Pike,	5881	7360	1479	25
Potter,	6048	11467	5419	89
Schuylkill,	60713	90173	29460	48
Somerset,	24416	26920	2504	10
Sullivan,	3694	4140	446	4
Susquehanna	28688	36665	7977	28
Tioga,	23978	31213	7231	30
Union,	26083	14222		
Snyder,‡		15424	3263	12
Venango,	18810	25189	6379	37
Warren,	13671	19299	5628	41
Washington,	44939	47319	2380	11
Wayne,	21800	31172	10182	46
Westmoreland,	51726	54020	2294	4
Wyoming,	10655	12644	1989	18
York,	57450	68088	10638	18
Total,	2,311,776	2,913,441	601665	26

NOTES.

*Part of Monteur county was re-annexed to Columbia in 1853.

†The population of Forest was returned with that of Jefferson in 1850.

‡Snyder county was formed from Union in 1855.

THE TERMS OF UNION.—We have before alluded to the one sided compromises proposed to satisfy the South. They all look to concession to the South and not by it. The South demands all that is contained in the Breckinridge platform, and will be content with nothing less. As Wigfall says: "When two ride one horse, one must ride behind and that the South will not do." The quarrel between the two sections is to be settled upon the plan of reconciliation between the two Deacons. Deacon A. called on Deacon B., to whom he had not spoken for fourteen years, and said: 'Brother B., I've come to propose to you that we settle our difficulty, and be friends. We will compromise the matter, and live in peace hereafter, for I'm getting old, and quarrels don't become Christian men, getting ready for the next world."

"Very well, Brother A.," says B., "what are the terms of the compromise you propose?"

"Why," replied Deacon A., "*you must give up, for I can't.*"

President Buchanan is again verifying the truth that 'no man can serve two masters.'—His wavering, shuffling policy is not only the worst that could be adopted for the country, but the most unwise he could have adopted for himself. He is contriving to alienate the respect of each section without gaining that of the other. Secretary Cobb leaves him because he half promised to defend the Union, and Secretary Cass leaves him because he fails to keep even that half promise. He is throwing away the greatest opportunity ever a President had of achieving honorable position in history as the preserver of his Country; and yet he so vacillates that even the traitors he encourages cannot respect him.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

A NAME FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC.—A correspondent writing to the Columbia South Carolinian from "up country" wants the true name of the new Republic "Columbia Republic," and says:

"Give us the true Columbus and the Yankees may have the false Americus Vespucius." The Louisville Journal says that if the "up country" writer wants the true name he must remember that Christoval Colon discovered America, and so the "Colon Republic" would be proper. It would also be judicious, for should the new Republic, in the process of time, divide, one fraction might be called the "Colon" and the other the "Semi-Colon."

"The South does not intend to leave the Union," says Senator Johnson of Tennessee. We have always said so, but are glad to have Mr. Johnson's endorsement of our opinion.—Nobody knows better than he

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 4, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Won't some of our subscribers who never pay us any money, bring us some flour, wheat, rye, corn, buckwheat and wood? We need all these things, and haven't the money to buy them.

The Bedford *Gazette* has an article last week condemning the citizens of Pittsburg for the course they took in relation to the removal of arms from the arsenal at that place to some Forts at the mouth of the Mississippi River.—It was no wonder that the people there were excited when it was known that the Northern arsenals were being drained of their arms and accoutrements to go to the South, were they will be put into Forts, not properly manned, and be easily taken by the Southern secessionists and turned on the North. We notice among the most active persons in the late affair the venerable Wm. Wilkins, Judge Shaler, and other prominent Democratic leaders. It was confined to no party; all persons of all parties shared in the general excitement. The *Gazette* as usual, condemns these people, calls them abolitionists, and defends the traitors in South Carolina, and other cotton States, although they are covered all over with the blackest treason. In the Revolution the majority of the people of South Carolina were Tories, there were also Tories in other States, and they were a by-word and a reproach for ever after, and the disgrace even descended to their posterity. In the present times, when disunion is almost certain, we find some of the same class in our midst—the *Gazette* editor is one of them—let them beware! The time for taking sides for our country or against it, is at hand. Pause well before you connect yourselves with the disunionists! We are glad to find by the following, that the people of Pittsburg have placed themselves right:

Mass Meeting at Pittsburg—The Resistance Movement Deprecated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27, 1860.

An immense meeting of citizens was held to day in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of ordinance from the Allegheny Arsenal to the Southern forts. Gen. Wm. Robinson presided. Several speeches were delivered, among others by Gen. J. K. Morehead, the member of Congress from this District.

Several resolutions were adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring the loyalty of the citizens of Pittsburg to the Union, and their ability to defend themselves against enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under the order of the Government, however, inopportune or impolitic the order may be; and deploring the existence of this state of things, and the connection of frauds with the administration of importadt departments of the public service, as having shaken the confidence of the people of the free States. Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is on the guard at the Federal capital, it is the especial duty to look to the fidelity of her sons; and in that view we call on our President as a citizen of this Commonwealth, to see that the Republic receives no detriment at his hands. It behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any wise countenancing the revolt of any of the States against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A despatch from Hon. Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the shipment of the guns until further advices from Washington, and approved.

The Hon. Henry M. Fuller died at Philadelphia on the 26th inst., aged 40. He was born in Bethany, Pa. educated at Princeton, studied and practiced law at Wilkesbarre, joined the Whig party, was chosen by them to the Legislature, and to Congress in 1850; rechosen by the American party in 1854, and was their candidate for Speaker in the long struggle which ended in the election of Mr. Banks.—Last October he was the Constitutional Union candidate for Congress in the IId District, but was beaten by the Republicans. He had large interests in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and was a warm friend of the cause of protection to American industry. He leaves a widow and a family of seven children.

AMBROTYPES.—Our friend Frank B. Stewart, the excellent Ambrotypist, has located in Altoona. We bespeak for him the good will of the people of that town. He takes the most perfect likenesses. All our people were pleased with his pictures. We understand that Mr. Vallade is in partnership with Mr. Stewart. As a Painter and Photographic artist, Mr. Vallade has few equals. He took many pictures in Bedford during the last two years, to the satisfaction of all parties.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says that Gen. Cameron has been selected by Mr. Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury. We hope this may prove true—as no better selection could be made.

"WHY IS HE SILENT."

Under this caption the Bedford *Gazette* of last week has an inflammatory article condemning the President elect, because he has not published a manifesto to the South, in order to mollify their passions. It would be superfluous. Are not his speeches before the country, in which he counsels moderation and justice to the South? If one were to rise from the dead, in the present inflamed and treasonable state of the public mind in the South, he could have no effect upon them, if he were to preach moderation and Union! Mr. Lincoln is as yet only a private man, and when he becomes invested with the cares of State, he will do all a firm and patriotic man can do, to all sections of the confederacy alike.

The Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama, who served in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and knows how groundless are the Southern misrepresentations of his character and views, in his letter to Belmont and others, thus silences the clamor for a soothing declaration from Mr. Lincoln:

"It is supposed very generally that we apprehend some immediate mischief from Mr. Lincoln's Administration; some direct and plain interference with our rights; and we are appealed to by our Northern friends to wait for some hostile demonstration on his part; we are reminded that his character is conservative, that he will see the law providing for the return of fugitive slaves faithfully executed; that he does not propose to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists; that his Cabinet will be unexceptionable, and that a majority of both Houses of Congress will oppose his measures. Now all this may be conceded, and yet if the whole Southern mind could be brought to yield implicit faith in these assurances, still the attitude of the Southern States would remain unchanged.

"It is not any apprehension of aggressive action on the part of the incoming Administration which rouses the Southern people to resistance, but it is the demonstration which Mr. Lincoln's election by such overwhelmed majorities affords of the supremacy of a sentiment hostile to Slavery in the non-slaveholding States of the Union."

In other words, the South does not apprehend any wrong from Mr. Lincoln, but objects to the vote by which he was elected. How can he say anything that would obviate this?

THE CRISIS.

Our paper is pretty much taken up with matters in reference to the present disturbed condition of affairs in the country. It is no use mincing matters. All hope of a peacable solution, is almost at an end. South Carolina, and the other cotton states appear to be determined to plunge the country into civil war, and the sooner the people of the North come to the knowledge of this matter, the better.—Our county is on the border, and the suggestions of the following article from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, is quite appropriate for this region, as well as everywhere else in the North:

LET THE PEOPLE ARM.—We give this advice reluctantly. We have been loth to believe it necessary. But events are crowding on us so rapidly and rendering it so necessary, that we can no longer refrain. The time has come when it would be criminal to withhold it.

Our advice, therefore, to every Northern man is, Arm yourselt at once. If you have a gun, get it ready for instant use; if you do not own one, get one as soon as possible. For it will take time to get one. The North is, today, almost bare of arms, and he who orders one to be made will have to wait some time before his order can be filled.

Look at the facts. The Northern arsenals belonging to the United States have been denuded, within the last three months, every available arm within them having been shipped South. The State arsenals have all been emptied by the Southern demand, and have orders far ahead of their ability to supply.—The Government has ordered all the United States troops to the Pacific Coast, out of the way; and all the available force of the Navy has been sent to distant stations, where orders of recall cannot reach them under a month's time. All the e facts demonstrate that while the South is fully armed and ready for war, the North is defenceless.

The military spirit, besides, has not been active for some years past, and the number of volunteer companies is smaller than it was.—The number of arms in the hands of the volunteer soldiery, therefore, is comparatively trifling. Hence our chief reliance must be on the arms in the hands of individuals, and no Republican should now feel himself secure without one.

We are not alarmists; but it would be criminal to hide from the people the fact that they are in danger. They have been betrayed by their Government into the hands of their enemies. There is a well settled purpose on the part of the Southern hot-heads to take possession of Washington City, and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. When that conspiracy develops itself, as it will, in what position will the North be to resist or prevent it? Can she do it in her present unarmed condition? She has numbers; but she has not the weapons, and she will be false to herself if she does not supply the lack at once.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this excellent institution. Under the management of Rev. W. W. Brim, it will keep up its reputation. It is a Bedford County institution, and consequently ought to be encouraged in preference to others outside of the County.

The Tory organ, around the corner, last week, has an article defending South Carolina; and says that she has not been guilty of treason. We would like to ask this paper if the seizing of Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney the Arsenal, Custom House, and Post Office, and raising the treasonable Palmetto flag upon them, is not treason?

The Legislature met on Tuesday, and organized by the election of their officers. We have not as yet seen the Governor's message.

BOLD NATIONAL ROBBERY.

Government officials at Washington, and the whole country, have been startled at the re-recent disclosure of Goddard Bailey, one of the Chief Clerks in the Interior Department, of the abstraction from the safe of the Department, of nearly a million of dollars, in bonds and coupons, convertible into money at any time. It is said that men in high places of the Government are strongly implicated in the robbery. The Secretary of War is strongly suspected. "Independent," of the North American, writes the following in regard to the matter:

The robbery—for defalcation is not the word applicable to the occasion—of the safe of the Interior Department of nearly nine hundred thousand dollars in State bonds, transferrable by delivery, has naturally provoked much remark here. Goddard Bailey, the person who admits having abstracted the securities, and who voluntarily gave the information to the Secretary of the Interior, is a native of Charleston, and the son of a former Attorney General of South Carolina, although his appointment is nominally ascribed to Alabama in the Blue book. He acted as the private secretary of Mr. Thompson, and had charge of the trust funds of the Indians, amounting to some three millions in all.—Various rumors are afloat as to the purposes to which these funds were applied, but nothing short of a thorough investigation will probably disclose the whole facts connected with that astounding transaction. It is very certain that confederates must have been connected with the operation, in order to dispose of so large an amount of bonds, and intimations have been thrown out implicating parties of more consequence than the immediate actor in this affair.

Mr. Thompson, as Secretary of the Interior, is the trustee of the Indian funds, and their legal custodian. It is utterly incomprehensible how he could have permitted such an enormous amount of securities, which are convertible like bank notes, to have remained in the keeping of any subordinate, and exposed to such casualties as attach to a common iron safe, and the temptations likely to beset an irresponsible clerk, who gives no bonds for the discharge of his duty, and could give none adequate to such a trust. A thorough examination may furnish developments that will surprise and shock the country.

Startling as this event is, the public here have been prepared for disclosures quite as serious. The worst is by no means told; and when some of the departments are overhauled by their successors in office, revelations will be made far more astonishing than any which have yet leaked out. The investigations of the last Congress proved, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that a system of corruption was established here without parallel in the history of the Government. Contracts, jobs and favors have been parcelled out through notorious agents and infamous employees, which have cost the country millions of dollars. Large sums thus procured were used to operate in Congress, and to subsidize the press, while the remainder went into the pockets of officials and instruments who may be seen prowling around the departments, with free entry to certain Secretaries, but who by no possibility could obtain admission to any gentleman's circle or table. These facts are the common talk of town, and have been so for three years past.—They are just as much discussed in Democratic quarters as by the Opposition, and hideous and defiant disregard of opinion exhibited by those who have invited these suspicions, have been frequently brought to the notice of the President, but without effect.

Wm. H. Russell, of the firm of Russell, Majors & Co., has been arrested, and is now in the Washington jail, having failed to give the required bonds of $500,000. Baily is retained as a witness. The Russell firm are strongly in the robbery. The Interior Department have taken measures for the recovery of the abstracted bonds.

The praises of every union lover are being awarded to Major Anderson for his gallant conduct, in retiring from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet were opposed to this course, but the gallant Anderson took the responsibility, and the people say he was right.

For the Inquirer.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP AFFAIRS.

Mr. OVER:—I have often wondered within myself whether any person living out of Liberty Township, knew that there was a precinct bearing this significant appellation in Bedford County? I never read of any such precinct in the county papers, save in the returns of an election once a year, (by the way, talking of elections reminds me that Liberty holds them after the latest style, just now,) and then in the heat of excitement it is entirely overlooked. My desire is to let the world know that Liberty is awake and acting, and that a new era is about to be recorded upon the fair page of her heretofore unpretending history.

A new impetus is about to be given to her educational movements, which speaks volumes in favor of progress; the plow, the loom and the anvil will each share in the general good. Society, which has been far above the average, will rise and shed its beauties everywhere.—Their mountains, hills and vallies will present the glories of a contented people, free from the hallucinations of secession. Posterity will claim for them the blessings which always should be extended to all true benefactors of humanity. But to my object, which is to record a few of the symptoms of progress:

A large number of the citizens of Liberty Township assembled on Friday evening, the 7th inst., at Rhoads' schoolhouse, for the purpose of reorganizing a Washingtonian Society. The house was called to order by selecting John Berkstresser as President, and J. K. Little, Secretary. The Society reported a constitution and rules of business, which were adopted. A large number of persons then enrolled themselves as members, by signing the constitution.

The society then proceeded to elect officers for a term of two months, and Wm. Haman was elected President, D. M. Stoler Vice President, J. K. Little, Recording Secretary, S. A. Moore, Corresponding Secretary, and J. Roads, Treasurer.

To the credit of the teachers, let it be said that they have reorganized a Teachers' Institute, as the following proceedings will show:

The teachers, and a number of the friends of education, assembled at Rhoads' schoolhouse, on Saturday, the 15th inst., and organized by calling S. A. Moore to the chair. On motion, Wm. Haman was elected Secretary.—On motion, the Constitution of the previous association was adopted. The books were then opened, and a number of persons enrolled their names as members. On motion, the association proceeded to elect officers for a term of two months, which resulted in the election of J. A. White, as President, J. R. Little, Vice President, S. A. Moore, Recording Secretary, J. L. Kinsel, Corresponding Secretary, and T. Steel, Treasurer. The above needs no comment; it speaks for itself.

S. A. M.

STONERSTOWN, Dec 21, 1860.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

EXCITING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

FORT SUMTER OCCUPIED BY COL. ANDERSON—RESOLUTION IN CONVENTION TO TAKE THE FORTS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was evacuated last night. The guns were spiked, and the carriages were demolished by fire—Only four soldiers were left in charge of the fort. The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumter. The excitement in the city is intense. It is believed that the Convention is now taking action upon the resolution in relation to taking the fort.

THE MILITARY OUT.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 12.30 P. M.—Major Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his position.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1P. M.—Captain Foster, with a small force, still occupies Fort Moultrie. The excitement is on the increase. Several of the military companies have been ordered out.

NOTE BY THE WASHINGTON REPORTER.

Military gentlemen here express the belief that Major Anderson, in changing his position, acted perhaps not by direct orders to that effect, but according to his discretion as commander of the post, by choosing the most strategic point in his jurisdiction defensible by a small force.

CONVENTION—TENTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—After prayer and reading of the Journal, the President announced the reason why the ordinance of yesterday was not printed in the Journal.

It was immediately moved to go into secret session. Mr. De Treville tried to get in a resolution, and commenced reading it as follows: "Resolved, That the Governor of South Carolina be authorized and requested to take possession of Forts Moultrie and Sumter." Here he was interrupted by a demand that the previous motion for a secret session should be put which was done, and the motion was carried, and the Convention went into secret session.

FROM A PRIVATE SOURCE.

The Telegraphic reporters say that the following despatch is from a reliable source, and is probably intended as a response to inquiries from this city:

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—I have just had an interview with Capt. Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie. He says that Major Anderson has acted upon his own responsibility; that Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and that he (Foster) is still at Fort Moultrie with a few of the regulars. L.

The Overt Act Committed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday afternoon over the custom house and post office at 5 P. M. About the same hour the palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night to Fort Moultrie. The ball has opened at last.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were both taken possession of by the Carolinians last night; the latter at 8 o'clock.

Latest from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28, 3 P. M.—Captain Humphrey, the Military Storekeeper, is still in possession of the United States Arsenal here. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie have been occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of Gov. Pickens. They are to keep peaceable possession of them for the purpose of protecting the government property.—There were only about twelve men in these forts, who peaceably surrendered. There was no collision, and none was anticipated when the troops left this city to garrison these points. The excitement in this city is now subsiding.

Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the proceedings of yesterday. The following is the ordinance which was passed in secret session "to amend the Constitution of South Carolina in respect to the Executive Department:"

1st. That the Governor shall have full powers to receive ambassadors, ministers, consuls, and agents of foreign powers, to appoint such agents, who shall be paid from the contingent fund; to conduct negotiations with foreign powers; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators agreeing thereto; to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint such ambassadors, public ministers and consuls as the General Assembly shall previously direct to be appointed; and also all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate whenever necessary; provided, nevertheless, that during the existence of this Convention all treaties and directions for the appointment of ambassadors, ministers, and consuls be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

2d. That the Governor immediately appoint four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor, shall form a Council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with him; to fill all vacancies, during the recess of the Senate, in all offices where he has the power to nominate.

In secret session of the Convention yesterday, Mr. Memminger reported a resolution defining the right of citizenship in South Carolina.

It includes all free white persons who were within the limits of the State at the date of her secession, whether native born or naturalized, and all born outside of the State whose fathers were then citizens thereof; also, all persons from any one of the United States who shall, within twelve months from the time of secession, come into the State with the intention of becoming permanent residents, they taking an oath of allegiance; also, those who shall come into the State after the expiration of twelve months from the date of secession, and reside therein seven months with the intention of remaining and taking the oath of allegiance; and, lastly, all free whites who shall enter the military, naval, or civil service upon their oath of allegiance

Affairs in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Dec. 28.—All is quiet here, and times are dull. The members of the Legislature are nearly all at home. Public meetings are being held in various counties. The Union sentiment is prevalent here, but all hope is well nigh gone.

Convention Election in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 28.—By the recent election, four fifths of the convention will go for immediate secession.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—The Governor of Kentucky has called an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 17th of January.

From La Presse, of Paris, Dec. 4.

The French Press on Disunion—Hostility to a Southern Confederacy.

* * * * France cannot be otherwise than proud to find her protection claimed or her alliance sought by all oppressed nationalities, and it is her interest and her glory not to fail in any of the obligations that her high position imposes upon her. But in the present case (that of the proffered alliance of the Southern States) the question of independence is complicated by a question of slavery, and the one flings an unhappy shadow over the other.

France, who abolished slavery herself, cannot even seem to protect it in other countries. Such an idea even would do her a serious injury The Americans of South Carolina must, then, be persuaded that *if ever they obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves*, and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all Governments *de facto* shall be recognized by the Governments of Europe and America.

* * * * * * * *

The sea-coast towns, on the contrary, are strongly conservative. New York gave 25,000 maj. against Lincoln; New Orleans voted for Bell; and Charleston, Savannah, and all other Southern ports have, to a certain extent, opposed the tide of schism proclaimed at Augusta and Columbia. The reason is that the maratime towns understand better than all others, *that the prosperity of the Union depends upon union, and that in rupture the basis of its success is destroyed!* Commercial instinct rises in them to the height of political intuition, and merchants and traders are at this time the truest patriots.

France has in the United States the same interest that these large towns have, and ought to follow the same line of conduct. The rupture of the Union will entail more risks than benefits; for while the commerce of England and the whole of Europe will be admitted, with our own, to the free ports of the new confederation, the Northern confederation will immediately seek, in an exclusive alliance with England, a counterpoise to the Southern agreement with France. War will inevitably flow from this antagonism. Having as allies slave proprietors, we will be forced, by the nature of things, to defend their institutions and to tolerate their plan of annexing Mexico and the Island of Cuba, which the North up to this time has alone prevented.

France will never lay herself open to such a course. She ought not to allow the Southern States to deceive themselves in this matter. She cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans, but States whose union is important to the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less necessary to France than the Russian, Spanish and Italian navies, to prevent a single Power from seizing the empire of the seas.

France was the first allay of the United States—we hope that she will now be their counsellor, and expose the abyss into which they are hurrying—an abyss in which will be buried forever a Past most glorious and a Future most hopeful. *For the American Union separation is suicide; it is the murder of a great nation and a great principle. France cannot lend a hand to this suicide and this murder. She has helped to make this people—she will never help to destroy them.*

Such are, we are convinced, the sentiments of our Government.

Proclamation of the Secession Ordinance.

The following is Gov. Pickens's proclamation of the South Carolina secession ordinance:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24, 1860.

By his Excellency F. W. Pickens, Governor and Commander-in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:

Whereas, The good people of this State, in convention assembled, by an ordinance unanimously adopted and ratified on the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an ordinance of the people of this State adopted on the twenty third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America.

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, as she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free, and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues, or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of South Carolina. F. W. PICKENS.

DIPTHERIA.—As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some eminent physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diptheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms: the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fætor, or unpleasant smell of the the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it may be used two or three times more, at a little longer interval, say two hours.

If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can easily be done by adding a drop or two of spirits or alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon.—Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us, that the campbor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulent, and antiseptic qualities. The best plan, however, is to send for an experienced physician, without delay.—*New York Examiner.*

A Letter from Gen. Wool.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.

The Troy *Arena*, this morning, publishes a letter from Gen. Wool, stating that the Watervilet Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, and were shipped from the Arsenal on the 14th inst.—The price was two dollars and a half for each musket.

The gun carriages at the Arsenal designed for the Pittsburg guns have not yet been removed.

South Carolina Commissioners at Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 28.

The intelligence of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, was received by the Administration, and is the subject of a Cabinet meeting. The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the members of the Cabinet. They declare that unless the troops are withdrawn this shall be their last interview, and they will immediately return to South Carolina, and prepare for the worst:

Rumors from Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.

The *Sun* has a special dispatch from Charleston, reporting that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumter, refuse to bear arms against South Carolina, and have been discharged by Maj. Anderson. They will return home in the steamer Keystone State to-day.

Floyd Resigned.

J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War under Buchanan, has resigned, and like Cobb, we suppose, goes home to Virginia to play traitor with a bolder hand. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, it is said would resign also, were it not that investigations are pending concerning the abstraction of the Indian Trust Funds.

Secession on a United States Vessel.

Capt. N. L. Coste, late of the United States Revenue Service, in command of the cutter Wm Aiken, has given official notification of his resignation, and has discharged his crew.

The crew, on being notified of the position of Capt. Coste, under the late Ordinance concerning the Customs, promptly volunteered to remain under his command as an officer of South Carolina under that Ordinance.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Stephen Weimert, jr., to Miss Sarah Emily Eichleberger, both of Hopewell township.

On the some evening, by the Rev. J. Haseler, Mr. Isaac S. Elder, of Morrison's Cove, to Miss Anna M. Stoler of Woodcock Valley, this county.

On Thursday the 29th of November, by J. N. McDaniel, Capt. J. C. Howman, of Fulton Co., to Miss Susan Carnel of Clearville, Bedford Co.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Isaac Ritchey, Mr. Samuel Ritchey to Miss Elizabeth Steele, all of this county.

On Christmas night, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Prof. John T. Ross of the University of Illinois, to Miss Lavinia A. Bunn of Schellsburg.

On the 20th of November, by Rev. L. D. Reichman, Mr. Jacob Snook to Miss Anna Coplin of Napier tp.

DIED.

Oct. 10th Mrs. Margaret Imler, wife of Mr. George Dibert, of Bedford township, in the 84th year of her age.

On the 4th ult., Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. John Imler, of Bedford township, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 7th ult., Mr. John Bowser, of Friends' Cove, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 1st Dec., Mrs. Catharine Price, wife of Valentine W. Price, aged 38 years, 5 months and 13 days.

Look upon me, Lord I pray thee,
Let thy spirit dwell in me!
Thou has sought me, thou has bought me,
Only thee to know I pine,
Let me find thee, let me find thee,
Take my heart and grant me thine!
Nought I ask for, nought I strive for,
But thy grace so rich and free.
That thou givest whom thou lovest,
And who truly cleave to thee,
Let me find thee, let me find thee,
He hath all things who hath thee!

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and even permanently thickened, and soon chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to possess a case of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies, and if you do, you ought to at once take a cough pill, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take Humphrey's Homeopathic Cough Pills.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Dec. 7. No. 562 Broadway, New York

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, *on Saturday the 2nd day of February, next*, the following

REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetter, on the East, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North and Joseph McDaniel's Heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing about 208 acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Jan. 4, 1861. Adm'r.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, containing 208 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.

This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars, address

G. D. TROUT,
Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.
Jan. 4, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Jan. 4, 1860-f* Adm r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Sill and John Mower Esq., assignees of Patrick Dollard, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in Bedford, on Monday 21st Jan., inst., at which time those interested can attend.

JOB MANN,
Jan. 4, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are notified to settle their accounts by the 1st of February next. If not attended to by that time, they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. JOHN J. LUTHER.
Jan. 4, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Dec. 28 1860. Proth'y.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY THE 4TH DAY OF JANUARY next, the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: a tract of land situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, containing 76 acres and 20 perches, of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harcleroad's heirs, and others, and known as the "Scott Farm."

The improvements are a two story log house, log stable, and other out-buildings; also an excellent apple orchard thereon, about 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence; balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZELL,
WILLIAM HARTZELL.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe Township, aforesaid, adjoining lot of Isaac Grove on the north, Nicholas Border on the South, Maine Street on the east, and an Alley on the west, being so thereof seized, died, intestate, and without issue, that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal, William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children, viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton County, Pa., Jane intermarried, with James Barton of Fulton County, Pa., Harrison residence not known, Mary Ann, intermarried with Alphey Conner, residing in Morrow County, Ohio and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Anu Elizabeth, the last two Minors under fourteen years and a widow Rebecca Evans.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

APPEAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Taxable Inhibitants of Bedford County, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners, at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified to wit:

For the Townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry and South Woodberry, on Wednesday the 9th day of January next.

For the Townships of East Providence, Snake Spring, Liberty, Monroe, Broadtop and Bedford, on Thursday he 10th day of January next.

For the Townships of West Providence, Napier, Juniata, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday the 11th day of January next.

For the Townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of January next.

When and where all persons, or corporators feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation, of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to law.

J. BECKLEY.
WM. M PEARSON,
JONATHAN FEICHTNER,
Attest. Commissioners.
HENRY NICODEMUS, Clerk.
Commissioners office, Dec. 14, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 8th day of January, next,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds and Morgage.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD,
Dec. 14, 1860. Administrator's.

WANTED!

$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,
Dec. 21, 1860.–2m OSTER & CARN.

Bedford Rail Road.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 14th day of January, 1861, between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing a President and twelve Directors, for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED.
Dec. 28, 1860. Secretary.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A BOOK

THAT EVERY

Farmer, Mechanic and Business Man Wants.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY

WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.

AND PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD F. JAMES,

WEST CHESTER, PA.

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one intersted in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms* which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Depositions, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in Law Sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1 25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State, and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one.

Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Henry C. Reamer is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S.—Good canvassers wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, should be addressed to

H. C. REAMER,
Bedford Pa.
Dec. 7, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQISITION.

WHEREAS Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, died seized of the following Real Estate to wit, one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and allowance more or less, adjoining lands of J. Robinett, Artemas Bennett, Abraham Beanett, Basel Browning and others, about sixty acres cleared and under fence having thereon erected a story and a half frame house and kitchen adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children viz: Henry, James and Clarissa, the latter a minor and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in persuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises on Wednesday, the 9th day of January 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 14, 1860.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors, of the 1st Brigade, and 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 8th of January 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, also, the collectors of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, for the year 1860, are notified to meet said board, at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonorations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS, Brig. Gen.
Nov. 23, 1860. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the Estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 30, 1860.–d Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of Elizabeth Black, late of Napier tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. W. TOMLINSON,
Nov. 23, 1860. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford County, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,
Dec. 28, 1860. Executor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson & Shafer either by note or book account are hereby notified that after the 24th of December 1860 the books &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Dec. 14, 1860.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata Township, some time in October last, a white and red spotted Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Dec. 7, 1860.–c LEONARD BITNER.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

THE

ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.
Oct. 26, 1860.

WHY NOT! WHY NOT!

SAVE YOUR MONEY,

By buying your Goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap Side,

You'll find it the cheapest place in town to get all kinds of Goods.

They have just received a full and cheap assortment of new and cheap **WINTER GOODS!** Call and see.

Nov. 30, 1860.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA. VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and OHIO BANK NOTES taken at par for GOODS or on ACCOUNT, at Cheap Side.
Nov. 30, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted, on the estate of Archibald Findley, late of Napier Township, to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, cum testamento anexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860. Adm'r.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

NOTICE.

Letters testamentary, on the last will and testament of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–c*.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, living in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER,
Nov. 23, 1860.–* Admr's.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Henry Ickis, late of Union Township, dec'd, died seized of the following real estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said Township of Union, containing 228½ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log Barn and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Beikhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others. Also a tract of land on George's Creek, in the Township of St. Clair, adjoing lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alx. McGregor and others, containing 158¼ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings; leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and nine nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lower Sandusky County Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County Ohio, Henry Ickes, Susan, intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth, intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penna., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with John Hull, of Gabriel to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermarried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford Dec. 7, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

THE undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, dec'd, by virtue of an order of said Court, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 29th day of January, next, THE ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of a TRACT OF LAND situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containg 216 acres. 102 perches; composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall, Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others. This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working.

TERMS: Cash. Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day. JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 14, 1860.–d Trustee.

NOTICE.

ALL interested will please bear in mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement—by cash, produce or note,

JANUARY 1, 1861,

To those of our customers who have promptly settled with and paid us—we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who having given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no use for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment—as we want money and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Dec. 14, 1860.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE FARM.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale the Farm on which Wm. Hurley now resides, situate in Juniata Township, containing 225 acres, more or less, of good slate gravel land. The improvements are a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, large frame Bank Barn, and other improvements—also a splendid orchard of choice fruit.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land, is cleared and under fence.

If not sold by 1st Jan. next, it will be for rent. For terms apply to

NATHAN HURLEY.
Nov. 23, 1860.–*

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.
Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.

PHYSICIAN

AND

DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cates entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.

DR. HICKOK

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest deliecacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Admisistration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Cumberland Valley Township, on the estate of Ann Boor, late of said township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARTIN BOOR,

Nov. 2, 1860. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Peter Hyner, late of Napier township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR,

Nov. , 186 Adm'r.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper. some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON,

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1860.

PROSPECTUS.

THE XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussions almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest.—Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to.

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample, but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor:

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum.)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " " ")	$3
WEEKLY (52 " " ")	$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5, Five for $11.25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance. Address,

THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau Street,

Nov. 16, 1860. New York.

Duff's College

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated for business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers. Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,

Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

FERGUSON & LINE,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Pinkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.

C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered safe.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....3
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Debility Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BEDFORD

MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superior for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind, *Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines*, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, *single and double Shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows*, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,

June 1, 1860.–6m. *Machinist.*

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

SECOND ARIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!—J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. have Just Returned from the East, and are now receiving a very large and splendid stock of all kinds of goods, which they will sell cheap. Give them a call.

June 22, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and for sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,

C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Watford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.

S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*

J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*

Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St, south side, Philadelphia.

Sept. 7, 1860.–3m

BOOT and SHOEMAKING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by John Bessor, in Bloody Run, where he is prep